

27
Dec 14th 1881.

Dear friend

I have not written to youⁱⁿ so long a time that I am almost ashamed to do it. It is so long since we heard from each other, that I do not know who wrote last.^P I was very sorry to hear that you were sick. I go to Mama^[Bunhill] every time, the mail comes to ask about you.^P I am glad to hear the news that I hoped to hear. I will be very glad to see her.^P It is a long time since you went. I hope you will come soon, for I want to see you very much.^P Hattie will be glad too. She is up the Ogowe now; she went soon after we heard of our grand mother's death, when Laseni, and Sonie came in Feb'y. I think Laseni is going up this week. Sonie is up the river (Kengenenge) with Onlemei's brother.^P I hear from Hattie, often this dry season than at other times, she wrote me last that Ndindo^[Aidi] Lona^[Aidi] can walk well and is learning to talk. She calls her jefi "jife", and every one "kate". She is very fat.^P This dry season there is a great deal of sickness

and doubt. I am sorry to write you that
Mam Indemba Tindemo's wife, and Miss
Dewsnap are dead, they died last month.
Mam Indemba died Sunday evening, we
had only heard of her sickness the day
before; she was buried on Monday^P and the
next week we heard that Mama Dewsnap
was very sick, and the next Sunday, 5 days
after we heard of it, the small^P
pneumonia^P caught her. They said that it was the fifth
day since she died, and I reminded Mama
that that was the day we heard of her
sickness. It was very sad. ^P Hāwē, Goro
Glo's wife, has come from Basa; she came
six days ago; her husband did not treat her
well. The people had to give him thirty
dollars to let her come. ^P Dwanga was very
sick, she went to town the second of last
month, she is a little better. Mama and I
take^{care} of the girls. All the others are well
and hope you all to be the same.
Give my imbolo to your family.

From your dear friend Lame H.

Rev. H. H. Nassau M. D.

27
Recd. Jan'y 30th '82
dated Sep 14th
From
Jenny Hampton

Noted
Appendix c.

Warranty deed date June 4/1873

B. 73 of deeds of Ocean Co. p. 730C

\$2000 — $2\frac{3\frac{3}{4}}{100}$ A. Julius Foster to

— Mary B. Foster —

Warranty deed - Apr. 4/1871 -

Book 12, p. 9, 331C

Julius Foster & Mary B. Foster -

\$1500 - $\frac{1}{2}$ (20/100 acres)

Note of Julius Foster & Mary B. Foster \$500

Inventories of papers
held by G. P. Foster
Oct. 19, 1881 -

1848 Gaboon 4th December 23

Dear Dr Nassau,

I come just from a visite
who I paid at Barraca back
and heard that M^{re} Ogden
is going to morrow with the
German Steamer to Batunger
She was so kind to take this
small note for you, for which
I am much obliged to her.

I was very sorry to couldn't
come up the evening from the
day, you came to say adieu
I should have liked it very
much but I got a hot night
fever in here some time
not well, I got up this after
noon at 2 from a sleep of
four. It seems some time

- have gone, all health has
gone - Millington and Mr
Thomas both full fever to.

I should have liked so much
to see you of, but you know
duty, and I am nearly
no more.

I hope you are re. some good
health: also Mr Ford, will
be kind enough to give
in my kind regards.

I hope you will have a nice
and safe Sea Passage home
and enjoy a nice time by your
children who certainly will
be very happy to see you again
and perhaps will keep you
one, although we all will
only be glad to see you

coming back.

I wish you than all dear
to what I as affectionate
young men can wish to you
and hope to see you soon
in our midst again.

A Good hands shaking, and
a worthy Good-bye

Yours

P. H. Hervey

For Nassau Eng

Through kind care of
Wm Ogden.

Recd. Dec. 10¹ 1898 22

Dated Dec. 4¹

from
W. Heritzen

Friend
[A Trader's Good-bye]



Minnot's Ledge Light House, Cohasset, Mass.

MOORE & GIBSON, N. Y.

Just one week. 18.
 day since you were
 here. Miss Kate,
 "Sunday". Dearest G.



HERE

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESSEE ONLY.
CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 1105, POSTAL
LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Rev. R. Hamill Nassau D.D.,
1515 Wallace St.
Philadelphia
Penn -

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH,
P. O. BOX NO. 2.

New York, May 25 1899

Dear Dr. Nassau:-

The manuscript for the Year Book came several days ago, and is perfectly satisfactory - I am much pleased with it - and thank you sincerely for your kindness in doing this work for me, and for the many friends who are interested in our little Book of Prayer.

Dr. and Mrs. Bennett came yesterday. Mrs. Bennett is very weary and not-well, though improving. Dr. Bennett does not-look like himself, but he has improved in the voyage.

Miss Leonie L. Simar, Rev. and Mrs. Wm M. Dager, Rev. David H. Devor, Rev. and Mrs. Myron W. Axtell and Miss McLauchlan, who is to marry Mr. Lehman, are under appointment - to go to Africa during the summer or autumn. Their Stations are ^{not} designated yet - and I may need to trouble you to complete the manuscript - later -

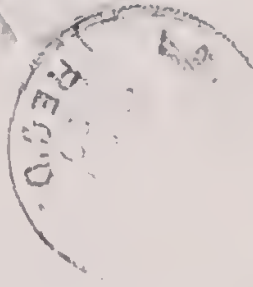
Very sincerely
(Mrs) H. H. Fry.

20
Recd. May 11 1879

Dated May 6.

From
Mrs Fry

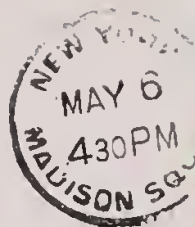
Amos
[Waiting the year 1300]



D

3-'98 50,000.

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



Rev. R. W. Nassau, D.D.
Lakewood,
N. J.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
(Union Postale Universelle)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(États-Unis d'Amérique)

WRITE ONLY THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE

R. H. Nassau, D. D., M. D.

Gaboon

West Africa

~~Via England~~



Am. Soc.

Dear Sir: Your fine essay
on missions was received
in May, acknowledged at
once to the address you gave,
and read at our congress.
But Dr. Ellinwood wrote
that at his request you had
also written an essay on
the native paganisms of
"Bantu" and Negro, and w'd
send it to me. This never
arrived, and so I sent the
circular letter of June 30.
Must I not conclude that
Dr. E. was wrong?

The press unites in declar-
ing the African congress a
remendous success.

A. P. Noble
532 Washington Boulevard
Chicago, U. S. A.

Dr. Nassau

June 3rd

My dear Dr. Nassau

This is only
a few-lines to
wish you "bon
voyage" - I truly
hope you will
get stronger
every day and by
the time you

pressed my little
kindred mind -

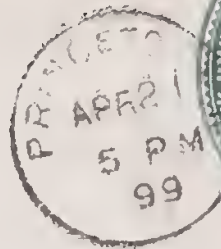
May God keep
you in health &
give you many
years yet - to serve
Him!

Yours sincerely
Mary E. Libby

Dr. R. H. Nassau

Lakewood

New Jersey -



Recd. April 22nd 1899

Dated April 21st

from

Miss Libby

Noted



Pennicton April 21 ⁰¹⁻
1871

My dear Dr. Hassam
 Your note re-
 ceived this morning.

I am glad to learn
 that May 6th will be
 convenient for you &
 we shall hope for
 pleasant weather.

The Librarian
 Librarian told me that
 Dr. Patterson of Phila
 was to respond for your
 class at the Blackman
 dinner - I am very

glad that you will be
able to stay with us
through the Seminary
Commencement

I always am very
interested in that - my-
self - Hoping to see you
on May 6th - I am

Yours Sincerely
Mary E. Libbey -

Princeton April 19th
1891

My dear Dr. Hassen-
I am afraid the
Princeton visit-promises
more complicated
with each successive
letter! - You could
not possibly make
the connection you
wish from Princeton
to Lakewood. There is
only one train a day
the 12.13 from Princeton

and hoped you could give them
a date in the Fall when suit-
able arrangements could be made.

Could you not come on ~~Monday~~ ^{Saturday}
May 6th ~~at~~ ^{the} address our Society in
the afternoon so that you could
attend the closing exercises of
the Seminary on ^{Sunday} Monday &
Tuesday. The
alumni dinner &c - That date would

to Farmingdale reaching
Lakewood at 4 o'clock^{ing}.
(There is a very long
wait at Farmingdale)

Dr. Purves also asked
me to say to you that
after conferring with
the Faculty he found
to his regret that arrange-
ments had already been
made for occupy-
ing the Chapel pulpit
Sunday May 1st - but
said they were all
anxious to hear you

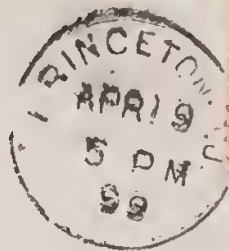
be perfectly convenient
to us and I think you
would enjoy a
Seminary Commu-
nion. Hoping that
this arrangement will
be satisfactory to you
I am
Yours Sincerely
Mary E. Libby.

The hour of our meeting
is three o'clock. It would
be necessary for you to
take the 7.45 train from
Lakewood.

Dr. R. H. Nassau

Lakewood

New Jersey -



Recd. April 20th 1899
dated April 19th
from
Mrs. Libby

RECEIVED
3 AM

Answer

Princeton April 14th
1870

My dear Dr. Nassau -

Your letter was
received this morning
and I hasten to reply -
for I think one always
likes to know their en-
gagements as soon as
possible - If you are to
be in Princeton on April
28th come to Princeton
on the 29th stay over
Sunday and Monday &
address our Ladies Society
on Tuesday afternoon
May 2nd - Dr. Purves

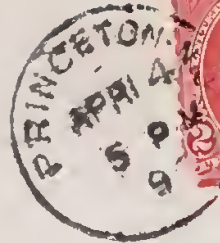
will write you as to
some Seminary engage-
ments he would like
you to fill.

You will of course be
our guest and Mr. Libbey
will be very glad to
show you how far Prin-
ton has outgrown your
recollection of it.

I hope that you will
be able to see my Father
when you come.

Hoping to see you on
April 12th & leave

Yours sincerely
Mary E. Libbey.



Dr. R. H. Nassau

Lakewood

Run free -

Recd. April 15th 1897
dated April 14th
from
New Library



Answer

21

Princeton April 13th

My dear Dr. Nassau

I wrote you
some time ago with
reference to your
coming to Princeton
as our guest to talk
to our Ladies Society
of your work in
Africa. Not having heard
from you, I am afraid
that my letter never
reached you. I asked

the Summering students - but he
can see you when you come -

Please let me know as soon
as possible that it may be properly
announced - Please remember
us very kindly to Mr. & Mrs. Nassau
I also wrote to Mrs. Nassau but
I fear the letter miscarried -
Hoping for a favorable reply I am
Yours sincerely
Mary E. Litherly -

if you could come
the last of April or the
first of May. We are
all anxious to hear
what you have to say.

The date we would
much prefer if you
could arrange it is
Monday May 1st. If you
could come on the
preceding Saturday
and stay over Sunday

Dr. Purvis is anxious
to have your opinion
address as well ~~and~~ to

Please Forward

Per. Hannill Nassan
Care Mr. Wm Nassan
516 Linden Lane
Germantown
Pa -



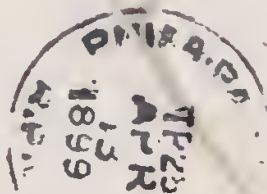
Recd. April 18th 1899

Dated April 18th

from

Mrs Libbey

Noted



Penniston April 1st -

My dear Dr. Nassau

Ever since your
son and his wife made
us a little visit - and
I learned from them
that you were in this
country, I wanted to
urge your coming
to Penniston with the
main and primary
object of enlightening
the ladies of our

and Mr. Libbey and I expect you to
be our guest. - Please let me know
the date that will suit you -
only avoid the 3rd, 11th, 24th April and
not later than 3rd May -

I hope that you may be able
to grant our request - it is so
very seldom we can hear anything
of African Missions at first-hand.
Mr. Libbey joins me in

Fruit- Church Foreign
Missionary Society
upon your work in
Africa - Cannot you
arrange to come some-
time this month or
the first of next?

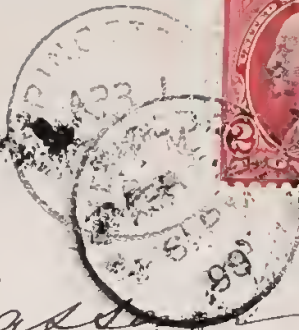
I cannot promise you
an idle time, for I
know you will be
asked to address the
Seminary students
as well, but everyone
is anxious to hear
what you have to say -

hoping that you can
make us a visit - so
that he can show you
Peruilton.

With our kindest regards
to Mr. & Mrs. Nassau & am

Yours Sincerely
Mary E. Libbey -

Lakewood
New Jersey



Per Dr. Nassau
To Hugh Hamill Esq
~~Can Mr. Nassau~~
~~Feriton,~~
~~156 Duke Lane~~
~~Germantown~~
Pa.

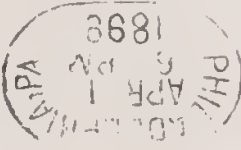
Please Forward

Rec'd. April 8th 1899

Dated April 1st

from
Mrs Libbey

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1899



R

Baraka Libreville Gabon ²⁹
Feb. 21, 1913

Rev. R. H. Nassau D. D.

Dear Sir

Your letter of Dec. 17 has
come to hand. I was so
glad to get it. And I
want to answer it
by the same French
steamer L'Europe.
You ask Ngiwo's grave
and who buried her.
She was taken sick
here, but she died a
cross the river, at King
Adande's, and buried
there. King Adande
himself died in the year
1911. His elder and

half brother ² Ehyino is
now King in his stead.
I cannot speak of others,
but on part, I think I
was one of them who wanted
you to stay in Gaboon
and take care of the
Church. I appreciate your
concern for Africans, espe-
cially for our Church in
Gaboon. All the Missiona-
ries have left us, and gone
North among Kombe, Ba-
riakâ, and Bulu tribes.
We receive occasional vis-
its from them every three
months, for communion
and to moderate session.
The first minister who vis-
ited us was Mr Hickman;
the next was Mr Ford,
the last was Mr Cun-
ningham. Mr Hang, from
Iyohwe, on his visit to

the French ³ governor, came
to see us, and I asked
him to preach for us. and
he did so. We have lately heard,
from the Missionaries at
Batanga, that Baraka-
work is transferred to
the French Society.
Ma Handi is living and
sends her regard to you.
She wishes to be remem-
bered to your family.
She wants to hear about
Miss Mary Nassau and
her work. Izurê is liv-
ing, but she has lost
her son Angilê and
her brother Ibama.
The latter died in good
faith. Let the past
be buried, but let
us improve the present.

I have seen ^(H) Nenge,
and sends you the following
lines: "I wish I were a
Christian now that I
may be ready to meet
you in heaven. De-
lay is not necessary,
but it is right to go
at once to Christ, but
only the lack of power
to do so. Weaknesses,
through rheumatism,
have taken hold of me;
but Jesus is able to
help me. I lost one
of my children, two
years ago - Young
Charlie Good. He
was faithful in duty
and a good Catholic

"My eldest daughter Mary is married, and has gone with her husband, Angile Talinga Schulze, away in the interior of Cammeroons to trade. Igalinga is living and still a christian, but she has separated from Peter in marriage, and is living in town. She wishes to be remembered to you. Gertrude is living, and is still a christian. She and her husband, Mr Pratt, are still trading at Muni. Owanga Wawa, her mother, is a good christian. She is too old & sickly not able

to go up to church.
Nywēduka is still
living, across the river.
When I see her, I will
tell her that you remem-
ber her. Antyandie is
living also, but I don't
know where she is, living
now. I have not seen
her for a long time. Iga
is living in the house
of her mother. She comes
to church sometimes,
when she is at home.
Abidi is also occupy-
ing the place where
her mother used to live.
She is contributing to
the church regularly;
but is not yet a Chris-
tian. There are three ruling
elders in the church.

Ahyārerē, an old man, Makiey
John Wokey, and myself, we
have a membership of more
than a hundred, besides
those that have died. We
have a catechumen class
of more than twenty,
but they are scattered.
Some at Monda, some
at Conie Island, and
those that I teach here.
Rev Mr Couve, whom
you mentioned in your
letter, has been here and
up in the Ogowē. You remem-
ber Laseni. He has returned
from Batanga, where he
has been staying for a
long time trading. He is
attending church every
Sabbath. We pray and
hope that he may return
to God. You send some

Samples of books along
with your letter to me,
and as I don't ^{know} what to
choose for myself, will
^{you} please send me one
which you will like
that I may try it.

I like easy books and
easy papers to read
in order to understand
what I read. I under-
stand your books well
and your letters.

Hoping that this letter
will meet you well
and sound, I am
yours in Christ

I give - Geo. W. Baird



HAPPY BIRTHDAY
ANOTHER MILESTONE
ON YOUR ROAD
TO PERPETUAL YOUTH

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T. A. H. & CO.
QUALITY CARDS
BOSTON

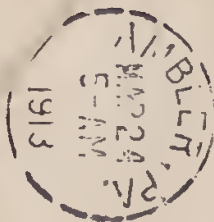
Swarthmore Pa. Oct. 11th 1915
Mr & Mrs Hazard.



Rev. R. H. Nassau D.D.
Ambsler
Pa
U. S. America

Recd. March 24th 1913
Dated Feb. 21st

from
Igloo



Noted

[Keep]

my native friends
at Gaboon





CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO,
BALTIMORE.

October 19th 1906.

Rev Robert Hamill Nassau
424 West Chelton Avenue
Germantown
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sir :-

I have just returned from Europe and take the first opportunity to acknowledgr receipt of your letter of September 18th.

As I should like to discuss the subject further with you I beg that you will be kind enough to inform me whether you are still stopping at 424 West Chelton Avenue and whether it will be convenient for you to receive a visit from me some day in the early part of next week.

Awaiting the favour of your reply

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient, humble servant,

James Gustavus Whiteley

Consul General .

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO,
BALTIMORE.



Rev Robert Hamill Nassau

424 West Chelton Avenue

Germantown

Philadelphia,

Pennsylvania.

Recd. Oct. 29th 1906
dated Oct. 19th

45

from
Consul Whiteley

Noted

(Request for an interview)

"My Life"

44

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
PUBLISHERS
153-157 FIFTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22ND STREETS.

NEW-YORK Oct. 1, 1906.

Dear Sir:

We take pleasure in enclosing herewith our check for \$175, royalties on the sales of special editions of "Fetishism in West Africa". As explained to you when you called, it was necessary to make a special price on both editions.

As to the charge for correction, it is our custom, as you will see by referring to your contract, to charge to the author corrections in type when they exceed twenty per cent of the cost of composition. The cost of corrections on "Fetishism" amounted to about \$125, and

the sum charged to you represents the excess over the twenty per cent of cost of composition.

We will endeavor to give you a very early decision on "Where Animals Talk".

Very truly yours,

Charles Scribner

Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau,
c/o Mr. H. H. Hamill,
26 West State Street,
Trenton, N. J.

ROYALTY REPORT

FROM

Charles Scribner's Sons.

New York, Aug 1 1906

Rev Robert H. Nassau

Title of Book Fetichism in West Africa

~~Bound copies on hand last report~~

Bound ~~since~~

692

* Bound copies on hand this date 64

Editors and damaged

109

173

Sold

519

Exempt from royalty

1000

Subject to royalty

0

500 copies sold in sheets in England

18½

93.75

1500 " Special Edition sold @ 50¢

7½

112.50

206.25

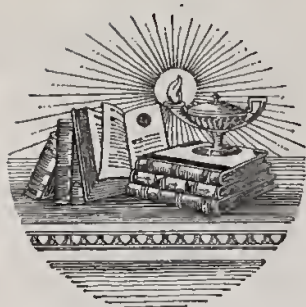
To Under as per bill

31.25

175.00

* When the number on hand at date exceeds the number on hand at last report, it indicates that copies sent out on sale have been returned.

44



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153-157 FIFTH AVENUE

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No. _____

New York _____ October 1 1906.

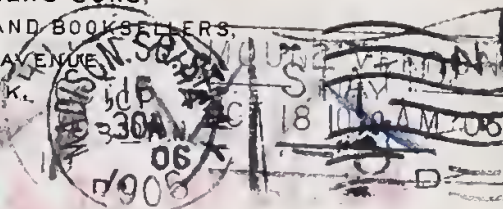
M Dr. Robert H. Nassau.

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Payable with Exchange on New York

Sent per

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
153-157 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK.



Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau,

~~c/o Mr. William Miller~~
~~26 West State Street~~
~~% Mr. L. Nassau~~
~~424 Chelton Ave.~~
~~c/o Mr. H. H. Hamill.~~
~~1575 Wallace St.~~
~~Phila., Pa.~~
~~Trenton,~~
~~Germantown Pa.~~
~~New York~~
~~Mt. Vernon, N.Y.~~

Recd Oct. 28th 1906

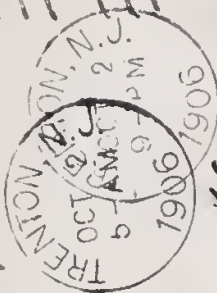
144

Date Oct. 10

from
Advertiser

R.
Royally on "Fetichism"

Answered



OCT 16 1906

1906

PRESIDENT, CHARLES C. BONNEY.
VICE-PRESIDENT, THOS. B. BRYAN.

NOT THINGS, BUT MEN.

TREASURER, LYMAN J. GAGE.
SECRETARY, BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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ETHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

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CHICAGO, U. S. A., June 30th 1892

Rev. R. H. Nassau, D. D., M. D.,

96 53 - 5th Av. N. Y.

My Dear Sir.

I have the honor, in behalf of this Committee on a Congress upon Africa, to extend to you an invitation to present on that occasion an address or a dissertation upon "Medical Missions in Africa." Upon application to Dr. Gracey, our friend, we have had your name given by him as the fit man for that service. It is greatly probable that the W. I. Government will provide for the publishing of the literary riches which will be accumulated by this Columbian Parliament. Our session will come from the first to the middle of July, 1893.

Hoping for a favorable reply so that this Congress may avail itself of your wide experience and observation upon the topics named. I am
Sincerely Yours, Jos. E. Roy

43



Rev. R. W. Nassau M.D., D.D.

~~C/o Missy Lee~~

~~53 - Fifth Av.~~

~~New York~~
~~N.Y.~~

Warsaw
Wyomung Co.
N.Y.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY,
CHICAGO.

Dated June 30th 1892
Recd July 4th
from
Perry



Answer

(Invitation
World's Fair
Medical History)

[I wrote the
book of
the
it]

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
501 WITHERSPOON BUILDING.

101 The Gladstone
Philadelphia, March 14 1899

My dear Dr. Nassau,

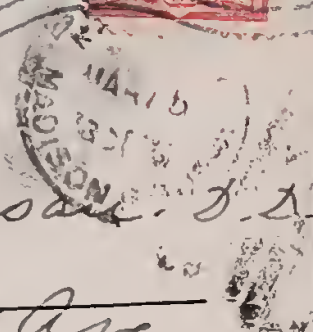
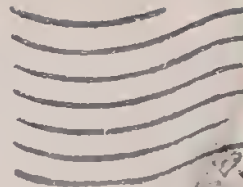
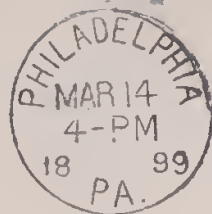
I want to ask a
favor of you, and as it is
something for the Lord's work, I
am sure you will grant it if
you can. It is that you will
write a leaflet on Home-life
in Africa, for the series which
we are getting out this year.
I enclose the two already
published, that you may see
the form and size. They are
intended to deal only with
the home-life of the people -
not their history nor politics nor
religion, except as this last touches
the home. The length is about
1500-2000 words, and the MS.
should be in my hands by the
middle of April. I hope very

much that you will be able to
do this, but if for any reason
you are not, will you kindly
suggest some one who will do
it well?

Yours most truly,
M. H. Perkins

(Mrs. F. C.)

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
501 WITHERSPOON BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA.



Rev. R. H. Nassau, D.D.

~~156 Fifth Ave.~~
Whitesville,
Ocean Co., N.J.
Please forward
~~New York City~~
~~N.Y.~~

Recd. Mar. 16^c 1899

Dated Mar. 14^c

from
Mr. Perkins

Answered

~~[Keep for reference]~~

[Request for
a Leaflet]

R

1897.]

Woman's Work for Woman

June 1897

147

"You young men think that nothing has been done, but we who saw things at the beginning know that a great deal has been done."—CAREY.

MISSIONARIES STILL ON THE FIELD

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE, OR MORE, YEARS IN THE SERVICE.

Africa—Dr. Nassau (1861), Mrs. De Heer ('64), Mrs. Reutlinger ('66), Miss Nassau ('68). Mrs. Ogden went in '58, but was out of Africa twenty years.

China—Dr. Kerr (1854), Mrs. Nevius ('54), Dr. and Mrs. Farnham ('60), Dr. Corbett ('64), Dr. and Mrs. Mateer ('64), Rev. and Mrs. John Wherry ('64), Rev. H. V. Noyes ('66), Miss Noyes ('68), Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Whiting ('69), Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Fitch ('70). Mrs. Lowrie went in '54, stayed in America twenty-three years; Rev. and Mrs. D. N. Lyon went in '69, were in America five years.

India—Rev. J. S. Woodside (1848), Rev. M. M. Carleton ('55), Rev. R. Thackwell ('59), Rev. W. F. Johnson ('60), Mrs. John Newton ('61), Mrs. Calderwood ('63), Rev. W. J. P. Morrison ('65), Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Alexander ('66), Rev. C. B. Newton ('67), Mrs. Newton ('69), Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Kelso ('69), Mrs. Thackwell ('69), Rev. T. Tracy ('69), Mrs. Tracy ('70), Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Holcomb ('70), Dr. and Mrs. Newton ('70), Rev. G. W. Seiler ('70), Rev. J. J. Lucas ('70), Mrs. Lucas ('71), Miss Belz ('72), Miss Thiede ('73) and before.

Laos—Rev. J. Wilson (1858), Dr. McGilvary ('58), Mrs. McGilvary ('60).

Persia—Miss Mary Jewett (1871).

Syria—Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Eddy (1852), Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Bird ('53), Dr. Jessup ('56), Rev. S. Jessup ('63), Rev. and Mrs. O. J. Hardin ('71).

1-1
Woman's Work for Woman

156 Fifth Avenue, New York

NEW YORK, N.Y.
MADISON SQR. STA
JUN 6 12- M '99



Rev. R. H. Nassau, D.D., M.D.,

Sanitarium,

Warsaw, N. Y.

Recd. June 7th 1898
Dated June 5th
from
Miss Parsons

Friend
[Not a pleasant tone]

R.

Woman's Work for Woman.

Mission House
of the Presbyterian Church.

156

58 Fifth Ave., New York, June 5, 1899.

Rev. R. H. Nassau, D.D., M.D.,

Dear Dr. Nassau:-

You refer to a "mis-statement" in "Woman's Work for Woman", taking it for granted that Mrs. Ogden is intended by one of the three associates who have been in Africa 30 years. Not at all. Mrs. Ogden has been connected with the Mission 21 years. Two years ago "Woman's Work" made this statement, that she was out of Africa 20 years, as you explain in your letter. As for my mention of yourself, I had no authority for saying whether you were in this country "temporarily" or not. I confined myself to what had already happened, thinking that the future would be sufficient for new facts.

Thanking you for your letter, the first I have the honor of receiving from Dr. Nassau,

Yours sincerely,

Allen C. Parsons

Pro Deo et Ecclesia.

For many years the undersigned has been studying the history of the missionary-occupation of Africa. He aims now to present within moderate yet comprehensive compass the story of Christian missions on that continent and among African peoples from the earliest day to the present. Catholicity of view and universality of scope form the standards that the author has set before himself; and the phrase, *Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur*, expresses the spirit and temper in which he approached his task.

It has appeared to him to be fit and timely to attempt to state the salient events and vital principles of Christian missions in all Africa; in all ages of their activity there; and in all branches of the Church catholic working among African peoples. Naturally, therefore, the work divides itself into three main periods and sections, dealing respectively (1st) with the preparation for African Missions; (2d) with the ecclesiastical partition of Africa among the missions of the modern church; and (3d) with the expansion of African missions. Each of these chief divisions constitutes a book in the volume.

The first of these eras and subjects begins with Abraham and ends with Loyola and Luther. It comprises four chapters, and, so far as the author can ascertain on extended examination, breaks altogether new ground. It states Africa's place in Hebrew history and thought, with special reference to this phase and stage of preparation for missions and also with a passing glance at Africa's position in relation to other religious thought; then a second chapter tells the story of ancient Christian missions in Africa; chapter three presents Islam as an African missionary and also in its relations at large to Christianity in Africa; and a fourth chapter recounts the course of medieval African missions. This book, as the main divisions are designated, is followed by an introductory or preliminary chapter on the environment of modern missions in Africa, especially in tropical Africa, and by a list of all agencies for the Christianization of African peoples.

Book two, consisting of chapters six to thirteen inclusive, covers the period between the years 1520 and 1896. Its subject-matter consists of the African missions of the Anglican, Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Presbyterian communions. The work of American and of European Christians is not separated by geographical lines or presented according to societies, but is grouped and handled in families of churches according to their kinship in creed or in polity. All Anglican and Episcopal missionary societies working for Africans are discussed, but discussed together in the chapter on Anglican missions. The same course is pursued with the missions and societies of the other Christian communions.

The third book, chapters fourteen to twenty inclusive, successively presents non-denominational missions; missions of every church among the African populations of America; industrial and medical missions; woman's work for African women; the founding of a mission-post, with a glimpse at the routine of an African missionary's life; a biographical sketch (on the principle that history is philosophy teaching by example) of a representative Catholic missionary and of a typical Protestant missionary; and, finally, the principles and results of African missions.

To these books and chapters it is hoped to add bibliographical and statistical appendices. This hope, however, can not, it is feared, be realized except through the help, the immediate and thorough help, of the societies themselves. As the present writer has devoted himself to this task for the sake of service to African missions, and can receive no financial return from his work, while the furnishing of the needed information will make for the advantage of every society working in behalf of the peoples of Africa, he requests that the accompanying blanks be filled and returned at the earliest convenience of their recipient. He is the more desirous of a favorable response, because the supreme requirement of any book on African missions is a religious census. It is now five if not ten years since any general statement was made as to the grand total of all Christian native communicants in Africa (including Madagascar and all African islands). This is out of date, and needs to be supplemented in order to furnish a basis for judgment as to the growth and prospects of African missions. The author trusts that for their own sake the societies will help him without delay in the completion of a task, none too easy at best, now nearing its toilsome end.

FREDERIC PERRY NOBLE,

532 Washington Boulevard,

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

January, 1896.

We, the undersigned, cordially endorse the above statements as satisfactory in every point of view. Rejoicing that Mr. Noble, who possesses exceptional opportunities and qualifications for the task, has undertaken a work of so great compass and significance, we pray that our brethren in Christ may without exception find it feasible to co-operate as Mr. Noble desires in this service to Christian missions.

[Signed] JUDSON SMITH, D.D.,
Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

[Signed] E. E. STRONG, D.D., Editorial Secretary of the American Board.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1893.

Dear Sir :

You who have kindly consented to share in the deliberations of the Chicago Congress on Africa will by voice or pen render it a convocation worthy in its historic significance and influence to follow those at Berlin and Brussels.

But the burden of my desire is that the pending assembly shall take such measures that it will not only be a supreme council of deliberation, but become an active and efficient agency in promoting the welfare of Africa and her peoples. For the purpose of creating and concentrating within the coming conference such moral sentiment as shall empower the decrees of the Berlin Congress against the slave-trade, and the enactments of the Brussels Conference against slaving and rum-traffic, I beg leave to remind you of the facts.

In 1885 the Great Powers and the United States assembled at Berlin to consider means for promoting the development of Africa. Among other beneficent results of their determinations were the founding of the Congo State ; the consecration of the Congo basin to freedom of religion and commerce ; extending special privileges and protection to missions and scientific expeditions ; limiting the influence of different nationalities to specific spheres ; and resolving to suppress the slave-trade. Belgium and Congo, England, France, Germany, Italy and Portugal pledged themselves to use every means for destroying the business.

Years passed. As if united Europe had never sworn destruction to the traffic in men, the slave-stealers pushed into the remotest recesses of Africa. They used the best of powder and rifles, imported and sold by European merchants. The American and European rum-trade with Africa increased by leaps and bounds.

With the native liquor-manufacture, drink became the curse of Africa. Capt. Burton said that if Africa could have the Arab slaver, but rid herself of "Christian" dealers in liquid damnation, she would gain by the exchange. Stanley stung the conscience of humanity against the slavers of to-day. Cardinal Lavignier roused Catholic peoples to united, voluntary action. Christian churches created opposition to the African rum-trade of Christendom. In 1890 a Congress convened at Brussels to promote the well-being of the helpless African aborigines.

The Brussels Congress organized anti-slavery effort into a method which appeared incapable of improvement in construction, means and principle. Where the Berlin Conference had been silent and inactive, the Brussels Congress lifted its shield over one-fifth of the area of the globe, and said to the African rum-trade: "Your waters-of-death shall not be sold there at all to peoples who have never known them; while in districts where your devil-mission has footing already, it must pay for its 'right' to do wrong." The Congress sought also to snatch rifle and powder from the slaver, saying: "Experience has proved that the preservation of the African populations is a radical impossibility if trade in firearms and ammunition be not restricted."

To-day we are told by authorities whose statements cannot be questioned, that rum and rifles rule and ruin vast areas of Africa quite as in 1890. Missionaries maintain that missions cannot succeed, perhaps not exist, in such surroundings. There are gravest reasons for fearing that the nature-peoples of the Hopeless Continent are doomed, and that the population of those lone, lost lands, already too scant for Africa's needs, will, by 1900, be reduced to one-half the present number. Such a result would ruin commerce with Africa, and delay its development for decades.

Why have the Berlin and Brussels conferences proved helpless to protect the African aborigines? Is it not because neither was a moral force? The Berlin Congress necessarily singled out certain spheres of African affairs. It was convoked in the interests of colonization, commerce, and statesmanship. It was a convocation of

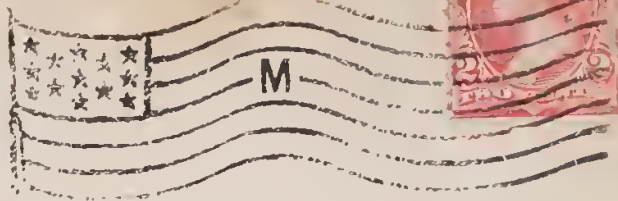
governments rather than an assemblage of peoples. Bismarck said: "Our work may be improved." Launay added: "It remains subject to the vicissitudes of all things human." The Brussels Conference, though inspired by humanitarian motives and attempting noble things for humanity's ward, confined itself to the consideration of three themes, was tied by diplomacy, and hampered by the clash of vested rights. But the moral thunders of those momentous meetings were not transformed into heaven's artillery to shatter slave-trade and rum-traffic. The moral sense of civilization failed to say with resistless, regnant emphasis to the governors of Europe and America: "You MUST end those evils *now*." That failure is the final cause of the other failure.

May not the Chicago Congress on Africa supplement the attempts made at Berlin and Brussels, and add a moral element to the motive-forces of all endeavors in behalf of Africa? It ought to and can be made the most effective African conference ever held. It originated with the people. It is philanthropic in its character and purposes. Though aided by the Department of State and officially recognized by the Federal Government, it is free from diplomatic entanglements. It has exceptional opportunity for influence and power and success, for Mr. White writes: "An international congress would be of the *highest* value. We ought to combine our efforts. It is always doubtful, after the experience at Brussels, whether European powers would take part in another Congress in Europe. But on neutral ground, such as yours, why should not such a Congress discuss vital African questions with advantage? The Brussels program is already out of date." In a parliament of man, such as international conferences at a world-fair cannot help being, the Congress on Africa *must* take up Africa at large, the negro in America, and the entire realm of human relations to Africa. The Chicago Congress should therefore seek to secure united action by humanity in bestowing Christian civilization upon Africa. As a senate of representative men and races it ought to state the principles to govern the intercourse of white men with Africans, and to guide the development of Africa.

Whether the coming Congress shall result in active and practical power over the procedure of Christian governments toward Africa, depends supremely upon the *Accepters of appointments*. It is desired that every sharer of its discussions should come prepared to take active part with voice and pen in creating moral sentiment for Africa that shall be a power for righteousness to her people. There is weightiest urgency for the expression of moral opinion. The crisis in African affairs requires the conscience of Christendom to bear hard and square upon every foreign power ruling there. To make *efficacious* the work so grandly and nobly begun by Livingstone and Leopold and Lavigerie, this Congress must speak the mind and resolve of humanity. It should smite at the slave-trade and the rum-traffic. It should foster and forward industrial education and missions for Africa, and arouse the negroes of America to their duty to their kin beyond sea. Must there not be *personal* effort to lift this Congress from its destined high level of thought and feeling to a higher level still? Lift it to that plane of life where aspiration becomes action, — “noble, sublime, godlike action,” — and accomplishes achievements that will transform the Pariah of Continents into a prince among peoples. If this Congress on Africa create an epoch in her history, then to the soul of centuries to come and to nations yet to be, these deliberations and determinations will sound as pæans in the epic of civilization.

FREDERIC PERRY NOBLE,
SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS ON AFRICA,
534 Washington Boulevard.

Via England



Secretary of the Gabun and Corisco Presbytery
Gabun, French Congo
West Africa
(Am. Pres. Mission)

Recd. July 8 1895

Dad

from
L.P. Noble

Amel R.

From
F. P. Kable.

"
"Medical Mission
in Africa"

and

"Bantu Wars

1893

SHALL THE INTERIOR HAVE A GREAT LIBRARY OF MISSIONS ?

In March, 1892, I was looking over Dr. Jackson's bibliography of missions which ought to be a reference book in every missionary society in the world. As I realize the extent and scope of the literature of missions, and gained some comprehension of its great and yearly increasing value, I said to myself: "Surely there ought to be a special library of missions, located at some great center, and so large and comprehensive as to approach universality, so that students who desire to view the sphere of missions, either in whole or in part, can do so at once and with ease. Yet so far as I know there is no such library in Europe or America, for the libraries of the different societies cannot, from the nature of their circumstances, be expected to contain much beside the books about their own society's work; the libraries of colleges and theological seminaries have not the financial resources to enable them to purchase missions literature; and other kinds of libraries are not likely to care to collect books about the mission-work of the Church" Why can there not be such a library in Chicago?

I was not then aware that Prof. Day, of Yale Divinity School, at New Haven, Ct., had been for several years collecting missionary literature as a department of their theological library; but even

had I known that he had anticipated me, the knowledge could not have affected the originality of the present idea. It came independently of all outside suggestion; and this conception of a missionary-library differs from Prof. Day's in two essential points. His library, according to the statements of the catalog, includes only the literature of Protestant foreign missions; but the missions-library which I desire to have the privilege of building up would, if possible, include Papal missions as well as Protestant ones, and not only foreign missions but home missions.

On mentioning my idea to Mr. E. W. Blatchford, vice-president of the American Board of Trustees of Newberry Library, he expressed the kindest appreciation and approval of the plan. But he was not able to attend personally to the matter, and circumstances beyond my control prevented me from taking hold of the business then, and pushing it forward to some sort of shape and settlement.

But in June, 1893, I was enabled to begin action, and am now writing to the foreign mission societies of the United States, of course including those of women.

The response accorded to my proposal was most gratifying, being in fact all that any reasonable person could ask. Not one of the societies receiving my letter has failed to give aid, either by donations of their literature, or, when circumstances put such action out of their power, by words of encouragement and sanction. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the American Board, wrote: "It is a grand plan you have in mind, and I hope it may be early and fully realized. The Prudential Committee has

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It has learned that the church that does not grow, must die; that the church that does not advance, must retreat and be conquered. History shows the cross crushed by the crescent in Asia Minor because the Oriental church wasted its strength in argument instead of action; and the Occidental churches know that their own salvation lies in being saviors of society. So the martyr age of modern missions has mainly passed, and they have become a religious science, a branch of applied Christianity, with their own principles of administration and problems for settlement. The time has now come when the materials for mission study have so accumulated that religious scholars are formulating the philosophy of missions just as they have already done for that of religion. Moreover, the day is close at hand when the history of missions is to be written. Such a statement is no disparagement to the several admirable histories of missions which have already been written. It means merely that we have been too near the birth and youth of modern missions to obtain the true perspective, and to see the great historical events of missions in all their aspects and relations. Now, however, the dawn of the 20th century reveals such wealth of missionary literature and life, such comprehension of their historic and spiritual significance, that it is a question of only a few years when the Christian Gibbon shall come who will write that prose epic of Christianity, "The Decline and Fall of Heathenism." But historians and scholars must have armories of books right at hand. To them a mere mission leaflet may be as precious as the Eozoon fossil to the geologist. So a great reference library on missions

of time, and commends itself to the judgment of specialists in mission work. Others, however, may still fail to see the reason for being in the case of a mission-library; and, especially, why it should be located in Chicago.

The first reason for collecting the literature of missions is that Protestant missions in the 19th century constitute the most resultful, significant and stupendous activity of the Church catholic since our Master issued our marching orders. They have broken the age-long sleep of the Orient, and in Japan and Korea and China and India have turned the course of history out of its channels. They have led the forlorn hope that opened the heart of darkest Africa. They have made Christian nations of Hawaii and Bulgaria and Greece, and enabled them to take their place among the commonwealths of civilization. They have brought the isles of the sea within the pale of humanity, made Polynesia pacific to seafarers, and in the wilds of Africa and America and Australia are the only power producing that righteousness which can create the nations yet to be. In the slums of the cities, they face the home-foes of Christianity and society. Is argument needed to show the force of the claims of Christian missions, and, by inclusion, of their literature?

In the next place, speaking bye-and-large, modern missions are now more than a century old. The stage of tentative effort is mostly over. The skepticism of church people that sneered at Carey has been so outgrown that the Church as a whole realizes, or at least begins to have some adequate sense of the fact, that missions are its supreme duty.

are represented in Chicago, while those for home and city missions number thirty more. Thus the constituents of a universal missions library number thousands. Nowhere could it render larger and more lasting service to missions than in this commercial capital of the imperial interior, where the result of our new understanding of missionary obligations must be increased interest in missions and ever-increasing demand for the literature. Nowhere is such a library more needed than in this metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, whose heart-beats influence 40,000,000 people for good or ill.

The Newberry Library offers exceptional facilities as a home for a missions library. Its splendid building is the embodiment of the ideas of Librarian Poole, the greatest of authorities on library architecture, and will be occupied this year. If surpassed at all, it is surpassed only by the National Library, and will have a final capacity of 2,500,000 volumes. It can therefore offer most generous hospitality to every missionary book. But it must be said explicitly and understood distinctly that Newberry library is no beggar. Its religious department will be glad to be a literary clearing-house of missions where every mission society without exception can be represented by its official publications and by other books about its work. But while it is only the societies themselves that can furnish the first sort of mission literature, and while unsolicited gifts of missionary books are gratefully accepted, yet, when the time comes, non-official mission literature will be acquired in the same way as other books.

The first and most important thing to obtain is

ought to include absolutely every bit of mission literature. Especially is this the case when new times demand new methods, and the missions of the 20th century must advance, improve, and reform some of their present methods and policies. In the era of missionary discussion now upon us, a reference library of missions could render valuable service to all who wish to judge from past mission experience what is likely to be useful to missions hereafter.

If the immensity of the importance of missions is the corner stone of a missions-library, the central and strategic position of Chicago is the footing-course. This avowal as to the significance of Chicago in all fields as the nation's life is based upon the testimony of outsiders. Chauncy Depew, L. L. D., president of the New York Central railroad, is reported to have said: "Chicago is destined to become the headquarters of everything in the United States." Boston, formerly the Mecca of American Congregationalism, considers Chicago the Congregational capital. It is a vital center in the work of a score of other denominations. It is the battle-field of scores upon scores of religious agencies and irreligious influences. The Crerar library soon to be, the Newberry, the public library, and that of the University of Chicago (not to mention those of other colleges and professional schools) make Chicago in the judgment of librarians the greatest library city of America. The University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Lake Forest University, eight theological seminaries and scores of other professional schools make it an educational center. Over fifteen societies for foreign missions

as complete sets as possible of all the official publications of every mission society in Europe and America. These are what our German cousins call the *urquellen*, the original sources. They are the raw material out of which the historian or the scientist shapes the finished product. To him they are invaluable. To mission societies, too, it will prove equally valuable to have their records side by side with those of all other societies in the world. These publications will form a permanent exposition, world-wide in its scope. They will facilitate the study of comparative missions. Without them a missions-library would lack its most essential element, and be crippled in its usefulness. No man, no institution can perfect this department

of missionary literature except the mission societies themselves. In general, every mission society should have a complete set of its own publications, including all the reports, the annual reports, the foreign work. Give your reports, annual reports, from beginning to end; your Bible-verse, your mission maps; your mission magazines in full files of past issues and in free gift of all future numbers; your memorial volumes; and your miscellanies. Give them, and give, not for Newberry, but simply and solely for the sake of service to missions.

FREDRICK PERRY NOBLE.

Newberry Library, Chicago.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WORLD'S CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS.

COMMITTEE ON AN AFRICAN
ETHNOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

JOSEPH E. ROY, D. D., Chairman.
GEORGE W. GRAY, D. D., Vice-Chairman.
MR. FREDERICK P. NOBLE, Secretary.
(Assistant Librarian of the Newberry Library).
ARTHUR EDWARDS, D. D.
E. BURRITT SMITH, ESQ.
ISAAC CLAPLIN, ESQ.
JOHN J. JENIFER, D. D.
MR. L. W. BUSBEY.
J. L. WITHROW, D. D.
HON. B. C. COOK.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

June 30 1892

P. H. Karsau, M. D., D. D.

My Dear Sir: In July 1893 a Congress on Africa is to convene in Chicago. The hope is cherished that this may be made the most adequate and representative discussion of Africa in all its aspects and relations that the world has ever known. The scope of its deliberations is to be as broad and varied as the Dark Continent itself and as our own Southern States. The program is to include subjects and topics in all departments of human activity bearing on Africa and on our negro problem. The foremost experts and specialists are being requested to take part. One of the themes is:

"Medical Missions in Africa: their origin and career, their economics, influence and results." For the sake of that lost and hopeless continent and of our black Americans, will not you honor the Congress by accepting the cordial invitation which this committee is privileged to extend to you? Will you not deliver an address or read a paper on that important subject?

The subject before you is a noble one. The time for preparation is ample, being exactly a year. The limits of the essay - 7500 words - would appear to be sufficient to do justice to the theme, and if time should fail for the delivery of the entire address, it will be printed in full in the memorial volume. Pres. Romney says there is strong probability of the Government publishing the literature of the each Congress, and giving copies to the great libraries and societies of the world. Dr. Roy assures you that if you can not be present in person, he will see that the essay is read by an understanding reader.

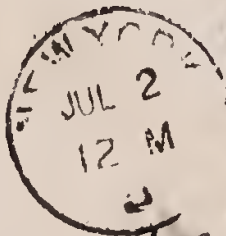
Pray do not say us nay, but favor us with early acceptance.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant
Fred. Perry Noble

P.S. A few moments after my letter to you had gone into the mail, Rev. Dr. Noble, the father of our Secretary, brot in this letter from the son. As the son was leaving this morning for his vacation I had supposed that he had not recd my notification as to your name: and so I wrote.

But now you have the double invitation and fuller detail. Yours J. E. Roy



Rev. A. H. Nassan, M. D., D. D.,
~~Ch. Pres. Miss. Sec.~~

Nassan

~~53-5th Av.~~

Wyoming Co.
N.Y.

~~New York,~~
A. H.

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY,
CHICAGO.

38
Dated June 30th 1872

Recd. July 4th

from
F. P. Noble

Answer

(Invitation)

to
World's Fair

Address Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department,
and refer to No.

3178-896



WAH

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

December 26, 1907.

S I R :-

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, requesting the names and addresses of officers attached to the U. S. S. Quinnebaug in the early part of 1887, you are advised that the navy register for February 1, 1887, shows the following named officers attached to that vessel on that date. Their present rank, or rank at date of death or of leaving the naval service, is given, and their rank on February 1, 1887, is shown in parenthesis. The addresses of those now in the service are shown opposite their names:

Late Captain (Commander) George W. Coffin, U.S. Navy, Retired,
died June 15, 1899.
Rear Admiral (Lieutenant-Commander) Charles S. Sperry, U.S. Navy,
Commander, Fourth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S.
Alabama, care Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
Rear Admiral (Lieutenant) Franklin J. Drake, U.S. Navy, Retired,
The Farragut, Washington, D.C.
Rear Admiral (Lieutenant) Frederic Singer, U.S. Navy, Retired,
Commandant, Naval Station, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Commander (Lieutenant) Nelson T. Houston, U.S. Navy, Retired,
201 Montgomery Street, Newburgh, New York.
Commander (Lieut. (jr.gr.)) Frank F. Fletcher, U.S. Navy,
Member Special Board on Ordnance, Mills Building,
Washington, D.C.
Lieutenant-Commander (Ensign) John F. Luby, U.S. Navy,
45 Mercer Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Ensign Harold H. James, U.S. Navy, Resigned February 11, 1894.
Lieutenant-Comdr. (Ensign) Edwin A. Anderson, U.S. Navy,
Charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lieutenant-Commander (Naval Cadet) William G. Miller, U.S. Navy,
U.S.S. Minnesota, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Thomas B. Slade, late Naval Cadet, Honorably discharged June 30, 1887.

William H. Caldwell, late Naval Cadet, Honorably discharged June 30, 1888. Served as a Lieutenant (junior grade) during Spanish-American War being honorably discharged on January 25, 1899, his address at that time being Paris, Tennessee.

Harry E. Rumsey, late Ensign, U.S. Navy, (then Naval Cadet), Died September 26, 1890.

Medical Director (Surgeon) James R. Tryon, U.S. Navy, Retired, Coxsackie, New York.

Pay Inspector (Paymaster) John Furey, U.S. Navy, Retired, 81 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Rear Admiral (Chief Engineer) Louis J. Allen, U.S. Navy, Ret., died June 29, 1905, in New York, N.Y.

Chief Engineer (Passed Assistant Engineer) John F. Bingham, died May 31, 1891.

Charles E. Manning, late Assistant Engineer, U.S. Navy, resigned January 30, 1891.

Commander (Assistant Engineer) William H. Chambers, U.S. Navy, Retired, 605 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Colonel (First Lieutenant) Randolph Dickins, U.S. Marine Corps, Commanding Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

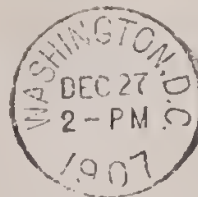
Very respectfully,

Acting Chief of Bureau.

Reverend Robert H. Nassau,
Starke, Bradford County, Florida.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.



Penalty for private use, \$300.

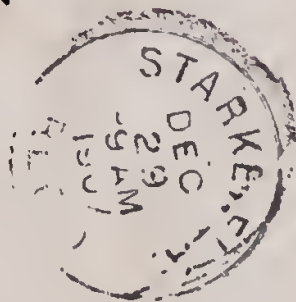
Reverend R. H. Nassau,

Starke, Bradford County, Florida.

Recd. Dec. 30th 1907
dated Dec. 26th

from
Navy Dept

Noted
[Keep for Reference]
List of Officers of "Quinn's" ^{at} Libreville July 3rd - 7th 1887



26
Princeton, N. J., June 5, 1900.

My dear Dr. Nassau:

I have been so busy since my return from Wadesboro, N. C. that I have not been able to reply to your kind letter. The books you were kind enough to send reached me safely, and have been read with interest by several members of our family. I find that the larger book, "Crowned in Palm Land" is in the shelves of the general library, and not in the Alumni Alcove; the smaller book does not appear in either place, so that I shall place both of the volumes in the Alumni Alcove as soon as we have availed ourselves of the privilege of reading them.

I enclose a letter from Mrs. Libbey which speaks for itself; and also a check to be applied to the account of the postage stamps you referred to. I shall leave it entirely to your own good judgment as to the best means of investing the amount, noting the fact that it would be just as agreeable to have cancelled as uncanceled stamps.

I send you by express, prepaid, two boxes containing the photographic, and other materials laid aside for you upon the occasion of your recent visit. The larger box contains the camera and most of the photographic materials, the smaller one, the preserve jars.

I shall write out and forward to you the directions as to the process of developing negatives and the process of making an exposure, as soon as the rush of Commencement is over.

x

I am sorry to say that I shall not be able to be in Philadelphia on the morning of June 9th. as I hoped, but you know that my good wishes go with you to your field of labor, and I can only echo in the warmest manner the expression of Mrs. Libbey's letter.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

William Libbey -

P.S., I have just received your postal card announcing the delay in your plans, and shall look for a letter from you before long containing something more definite about your movements in the future. Unfortunately, the boxes have been forwarded from Princeton, and I am somewhat puzzled to know just exactly what can be done with them. Perhaps you can arrange to have them stored in Philadelphia until you need them.



Rev. Dr. R. H. Nassau,
516 Queen Lane,
Germantown,
Pa.

Good-bye

Noted

Recd, June 7 1900
Dated June 21 23
from
Prof. & Mrs
Libbey



JUN 5 1900 AMPTON



CABLE ADDRESS
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE. 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 25th. 1908.

Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, D. D.,
Starke, Fla.

My dear Dr. Nassau;-

It was with great pleasure that I read your letter of March 17th. I can assure you I appreciate the courtesy which prompted you to take so much time to write so fully and frankly. As I read your letter I was more than thankful that I had resisted the temptation so common to all Secretaries and travellers to 'write a book on Africa.' On my return I was asked why I did not write a book on Africa, to which I replied, "My knowledge of Africa is too limited and too inaccurate to even think of writing a book." I am confident that this was sound sense. Even with the utmost endeavor on my part I find that the insignificant report which I prepared has a number of glaring errors. I thank you for calling my attention to the mistakes which you have found in the lecture. I will have them corrected. You can quite understand how difficult it is to secure accurate information on such a hasty trip as I made. I do not think there is a single statement in the lecture or in the report on which I could not give you the authority of some missionary, or of some person whom I considered qualified to speak on the subject, yet as you see there are very many mistakes.

I was quite interested in what you wrote regarding 'Kank,' as I never was clear in my own mind on this subject. It was with reluctance that I used the word at all. Your explanation is the first satisfactory one that I have read or heard. I am inclined to agree with you also in regard to the publishing of the faces of any of the native workers. I think after they are dead and gone possibly it may be wise to occasionally print a photograph, as in the case of Ibia, which I did at the suggestion of your dear sister on her former furlough, but ordinarily I believe it is good policy to omit the face of the living worker.

I was greatly interested in what you wrote regarding the Drum. I made special

study of the Drum because of a little incident which occurred on board the steamer while we were at Old Calabar. I was amazed at the knowledge conveyed by the Drum, and so from the beginning of my trip I had my ears and eyes open for information. I know exactly who told me regarding the Drum which could be heard twenty miles. It was the Elat Drum which was spoken of. I was on the Elat Mission grounds on a clear day when the wind was blowing, and a good missionary who has been a number of years on the field said that this Drum could be heard when properly beaten, a distance of twenty miles. As a matter of fact on our way to Efulen we heard the call for the school boys at ten o'clock in the morning, when we were in the neighborhood of nine miles away. It was faint, but it was clear. We noted the fact and the time and when we reached Efulen Hill I made inquiry and had the school call repeated. I think that on that morning, the wind blowing from the hill to us, the atmosphere being very clear, everything very quiet, we heard a Drum which the missionaries with me said was the Drum at Efulen Hill. However, I believe in all such matters it is better to err on the side of truth, and I certainly shall qualify my statements uttered or printed in the future regarding this whole matter. The older I grow the more I respect accuracy. I always look with suspicion on any volume of travel written by a man who has only been a few weeks or months in the country. It must of necessity be superficial.

I am rejoiced to learn that you are lecturing on Africa and I have no doubt with profit to your audiences. I do feel however, that you ought to seriously consider the advisability of putting on paper your knowledge of West Africa, and its people, its customs, etc. Probably no man living knows that section of Africa as well as yourself. I was informed yesterday by Dr. Mackenzie that our friend Mr. Milliken is about to publish a book on Africa. I shall look forward to it with interest. Mr. Milliken was a man of ability and had spent enough years in the country to be able to write intelligently and accurately regarding what he heard and saw. The world owes much intellectually to the work of the Christian missionary. I am willing that it

FORM 1008.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.,
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, D. D.,

Starke,

Fla.

Recd. Mar. 27 1908
Dated Mar. 25
from

Fredy Halpern

26

Voted

"My Life"
(Commendation)



AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, D. D.,

Starke,

Fla.

21
Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, D., -D. -3-

should owe a little more to you and I trust you will find it in your heart to write more fully of what you know so well regarding the dark continent.

Very cordially yours,

A. W. Anthony

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
23 CENTRE STREET.

24

New York, April 8th. 1887.

My dear Dr. Nassau:-

It may be assuming too much to suppose ^{that} you remember me, because I remember you so distinctly. But I have a very pleasant recollection of an evening you spent with me in my Pittsburgh charge years ago, and of an interview which I had with you at the Assembly in 1880. Your work from that day to this has been somewhat familiar to me, so that in writing to you I do not feel that I am writing to a stranger.

I have already said in the mission letter all that need be said with reference to the peculiar situation of your Mission. I merely wish to assure you in addition of the pleasure it gives me to come into correspondence with one with whose missionary career I am somewhat familiar, and whose self-denying labors for the Master entitle him to a warm place in my affections. I shall be happy to hear from you at your convenience, and you may rest assured that any suggestions you make as to the work will receive careful attention.

As intimated in the mission letter, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have just sailed for Chili, via England. We had a delightful visit from them in my family, and also from Mrs. Ogden, who accompanied them to New York. We talked Africa more than we did Chili, and I gained a great deal of information during my repeated interviews

(2)

with them.

I had the pleasure of meeting your sister, Mrs. Wells of Peekskill, at a Missionary Meeting an evening or two since. I was delighted to take her hand for your sake. I was also much gratified some two months ago to meet your son in the Central Church of Philadelphia, after a missionary service.

Please give my cordial greetings to your sister, whom I have long known through her noble work for the Master.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. Gillespie,

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
23 Centre Street, N. Y.

Rev. R. H. Nassau M.D.

24
Recd. June 18th 1887

Dated Apr. 8th

From

Mr. Gillespie

Answered

amount to closing Zalazuga for a time unless your sister felt equal to the task of looking after the station. Besides in the present condition of things your counsel may be very important.

I am glad that you wrote so fully with reference to Miss Jones. You may rest assured that I thoroughly understand your position, and do not for a moment question your motive in writing as you did. It is not likely that Miss J. will be sent back, although it is known that Zalazuga is open to her if she chooses to go and the Board is willing to send her. In this, however, I may be mistaken.

I read your report with interest and have transferred part of it to our Annual Report for the Assembly.

Please say to your sister that I was gratified to learn of her work from her brief report. If not taxing her too much, I shall be glad to hear from her more at length. With cordial greetings to her & your dear little one, and a pleasant word to your native Christians, and commending you all to Him 'whose we are & whom we serve',

I am

Yours very sincerely,

Wm. Gillespie.

1529 Wallace St
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Dulles

Nov. 11th 1909

Dear Sir,

I wish to congratulate
you on your ably completed
Biographical Catalogue of the Sem. g.

I have read the Preface with care,
and must add my commendation.
Particularly, I am grateful for your
having arranged the members of the
classes in the order of their graduation.
tion. It had always been a very sore
point with me, that, having matricu-
lated or actually the very beginning
of the Sem, year, in May, 1854, I (and
my cousin R. H. Davis, then, forward
our proper place on the Records with our
class, wh. we really entered in
Sept. 1856. I think you
with the class of 1857

Let me express my satisfaction
also in your heartily and
and justly acknowledged the
services of my niece Miss
Gosman, in the compilation.

Fraternally

Robert Hamill, Treasurer